

Inscribed and illustrated by Sam Fink to honor the two-hundredth anniversary september 17, 1987

With a foreword by James A. Michener



The Omnimium of the Userol States. We the People of the United States, more ARTICLE I Section 1. All legislative every herein granted in the Qualifications requisite the processor of the Qualifications and direct all the properties of the Constitution of the Constit	der to firm a more perfect them, establisk, house, insure storests Tamaulity, provide for the cammon between, promote the general weight all jevested in a Compless of the United States, which shall consist of a Senatt and House of Representatives. Section 2. The House of Representative who shall not have attained to the form of the State Logislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the form of the State States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be children to the form of the Compless of the United States, and within cavery subsequent Term of ten years, which shall any State, the Decume Authority Dereof shall issue Writs of Election to full Such learners. The House of Representative forms and the states of the Union to States and the Compless of the United States and States and States and States and States are the States and States are the States and States and States are the States and States and States are the States are the States are the States and States are the St	te, and foused Age of
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the Bissings of Liberty to curseles and our lesterity, do ordain and establish this Consutution for the United States of America.

Prospiratives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the Feorle of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have Prospiratives shall be composed of Members chosen every second who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of this State in which he shall be chosen. Interface, and been seem lears a Cution of the United States, and who shall not when elected, be an Inhabitant of this State in which he shall be chosen. nined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. ley shall by Law dreet. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such the New Orsey four; Pennsylvania cight; Delware one; Maryland Six, Virginia ten; North Carolina five; South Carolina five; and Georgia three.

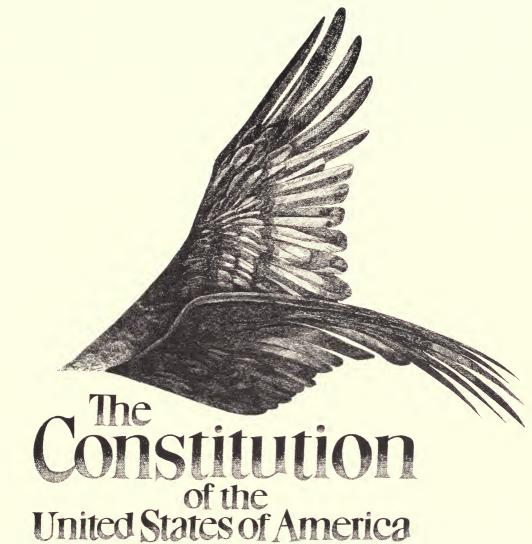
Thuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment. na cepter shall have ficers and shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the first Class shall be vacated at the conference of the first Class shall be vacated at the conference during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive fivereer may make temporary Appointments until the vacated at the conference during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive fivereer may make temporary Appointments until the vacated at the conference of the United States shall be President of the United States shall be President of the United States at the Executive fivereer may make temporary appointments until the vacated at the conference of the United States shall be vacated at the Conference of the United States shall be vacated at the vacated at th first Election, they shall be an a single anneal the constraint of the French of the Constraint of that Repose, they shall be an artistic and the Constraint of that Repose, they shall be an artistic and the Constraint of the Con they shall be a least for the feature of the featur miform Rule of Times to Authors I Offences against in minform River and Excises share as a many share as a sure of the Covernment of the United States of the Covernment of the Covernment of the United States of the Covernment of the Covernment of the Covernment of the Covernment of the United States of the Covernment of the Covernment of the Covernment of the Covernment of the United States of the Covernment of the Covernment of the Covernment of the United States of the Covernment of the Covernment of the Covernment of the United States of the Covernment of the Covernment of the Covernment of the United States of the Covernment of the C La by that be passed, morely shall be quarter that a standard but in consequence of all your span and the consent of the larginess, accepted any present. Employment, Origine and Standard Stand e or foreign State and Montgo Contact and the Electronic Park Respondent and the Contact and Anticomment, he may adjust them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall recently them, and uncase of progression of the only in the Course and Missionness half think proper; he shall recently the build states, shall be removed from Office on Impossionness for Course and Missionness a ators and Representatives in dengers to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in tion 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Agustation.

for resident \$131 (2017). Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



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To Lener wishes



Inscribed and illustrated by Sam Fink to honor the two-hundredth anniversary September 17,1987

With a foreword by James A. Michener



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Manufactured in the United States of America 9876543 First Edition In memory of my beloved wife, Adelle, who encouraged me to dream.

And for Darwin Dick Bahm who helped make this dream come true.

## FOREWORD

In the closing years of the eighteenth century the American colonies in North America won two stunning victories. In 1781 on the battlefield at Yorktown they sealed a military victory which ensured their freedom, and during the summer of 1787 in the debating halls of Philadelphia they won a political struggle which enabled them to survive triumphantly until today.

Ine writing of the Constitution of the United States is an act of such genius that philosophers still wonder at its accomplishment and envy its results. Fifty-five typical American citizens met and argued for 127 days during a ferociously hot Philadelphia summer and produced one of the magisterial documents of world history. Almost without being aware of their great achievement, they fashioned a nearly perfect instrument of government, and

I have studied it for nearly seventy years with grow-ing admiration for its utility and astonish—ment at its capacity to change with a changing world. It is a testa—ment to what a collection of typical free men can achieve.

I think this is the salient fact about our Constitution. All other nations which were in existence in 1787 have had to alter their form of government in the intervening years. France, Russia and China have undergone momentous revolutions. Stable nations like Sweden and Switzerland have had to change their forms radically. Even Great Britain. most stalwart of nations, has limited sharply the power of its monarch and its House of Lords. Only the United States, adhering to the precepts of its Constitution, has continued with its same form of government. We are not of the younger nations of the world; we are the oldest when it comes to having found the government which suits it best.

It is instructive to remember the fifty-five men who framed this document. Elder statesmen like George Washington and Benjamin Franklin contributed little to the debate but greatly to the stability and inspiration of the convention. Thomas Jefferson, perhaps the most prilliant American of those days, missed the meetings entirely; he was on diplomatic

duty in France. The hard central work of determining the form of government seems to have been done by a handful of truly great men: James Madison and George Mason of Virginia, Roger Sherman of connecticut, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania. Alexander Hamilton of New York did not speak much but did exert considerable influence.

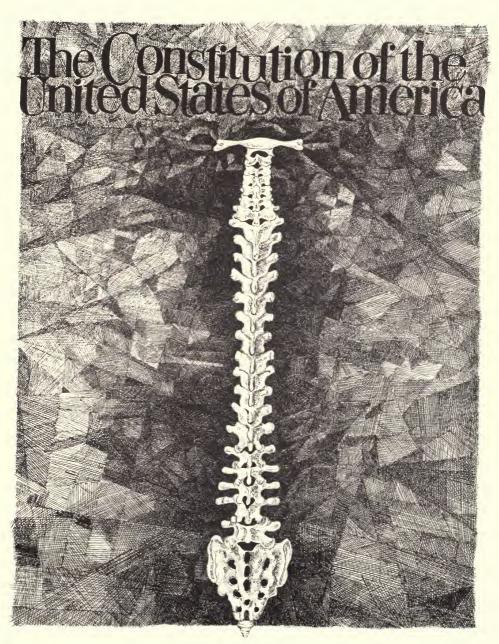
The lifty-five contained a college president, a banker, a merchant, a great teacher of law, a judge, a mayor, a clergyman, a state governor and a surgeon. One-sixth of the members were foreign born. Two were graduates of Oxford University, one of St Andrews in Scotland. But the group also contained some real nonentities, including a military man who had been court-martialed for cowardice during the Revolution, some who contributed nothing to the debate, and some who were not quite able to follow what was being debated.

Vhat this mix of men did was create a miracle in which every American should take pride. Their decision to divide the power of the gov~ ernment into three parts~Legislative, Executive.Judicial~ was a master stroke, as was the clever way in which they protected the interests of small states by giving each state two senators. regardless of population,

and the interests of large states by apportioning the House of Representatives according to population.

But I think they should be praised mostly because they attended to those profound principles by which free men have through the centuries endeavored to govern themselves. The accumulated wisdom of manking speaks in this Constitution.

In this book the document on which our liberties as citizens and our continued existence as a nation depend is presented in a manner that invites the reader to wonder at its inspiration, its clarity and its permanence. The foundation document of our nation is thus made accessible to all.



This is a Backbone.

Man cannot stand erect without one. Neither can a country, The backbone of the United States of America is her Constitution.

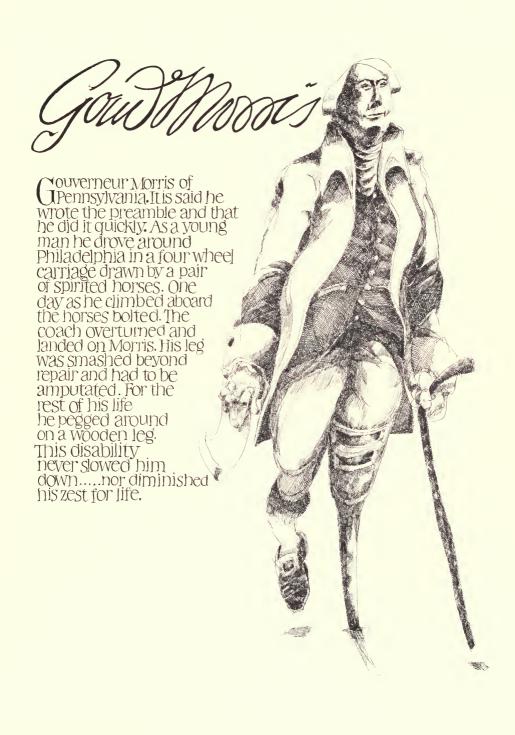
There are features in his face gentleman of one of the totally different from what Lever first fortunes on the contiobserved in that of any other nent sacrificing his ease, human being; the sockets of the eyes. and hazarding all in the cause for instance, are larger and the upper of his country, JOHN ADAMS part of his nose broader. All his fea-Te errs as other men do but errs with dignity. TJEFFERSON tures are indicative of the strongest passions, vet his judgement and great command make him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world. GILBERT STUART Tashington is the mightiest name on earth... V long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name an eulogy is expected. Let none attempt it.In solemn awe, pronounce

Hahistor Besid

There has scarcely appeared a really great man whose character has been more greatly admired in his lifetime or less correctly understood by his admirers... his talents were adopted to lead without dazzling mankind, and to draw forth and employ the talents of others without being misled by them. FISHERAMES

the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it on shining. ABRAHAM UNCOLN Corge Washington as a boy was ignorant of the commonest accomplishments of youth. He could not even lie. MARKTWAIN

Is mind was great and powerful without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of Newton, Bacon or Locke, and as far as he saw no judgement was ever sounder. It was slow in operation being little aided by invention or imagination but sure in conclusion. THOMAS JEFFERSON

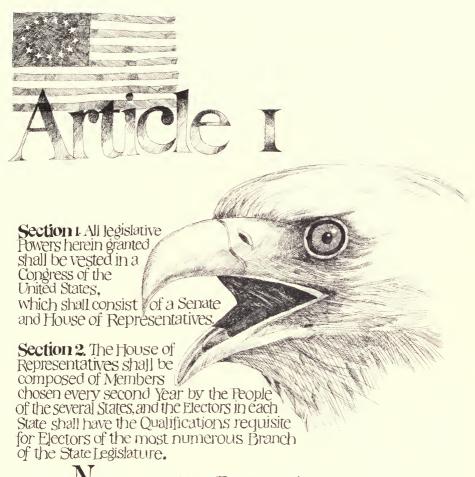


**The Preamble** 

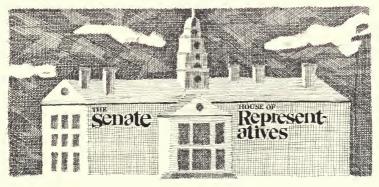
of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.



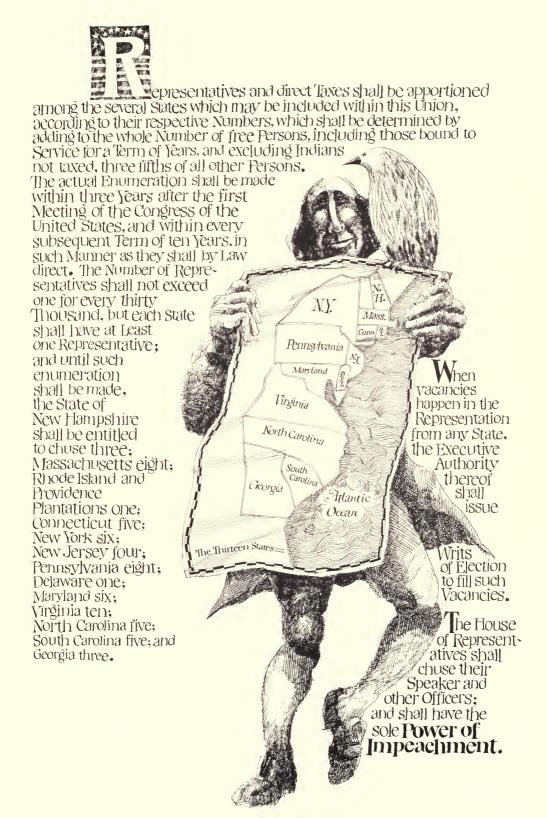
Article I Section 1. Section 2.



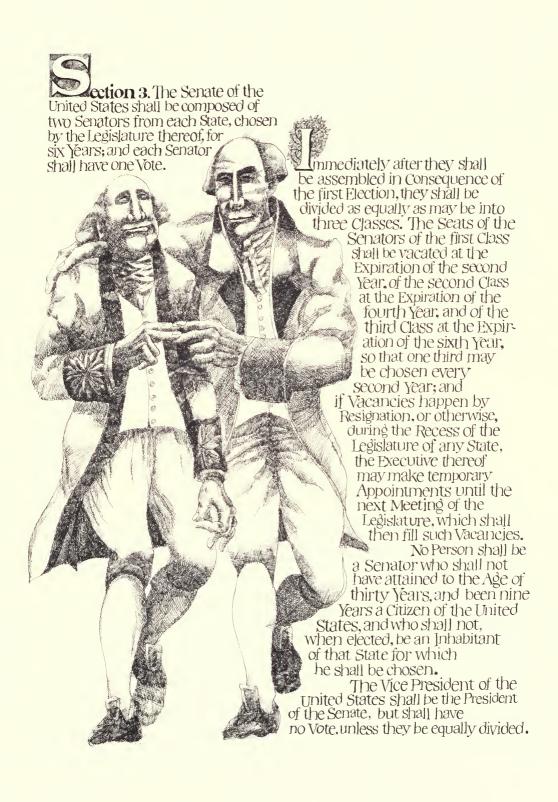
No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.



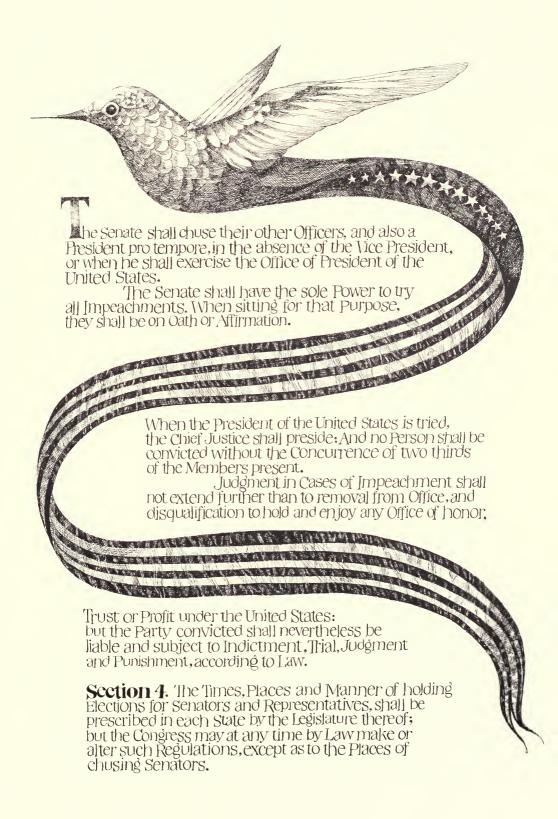
Article I Section 2. (continued)



Article I Section 3.

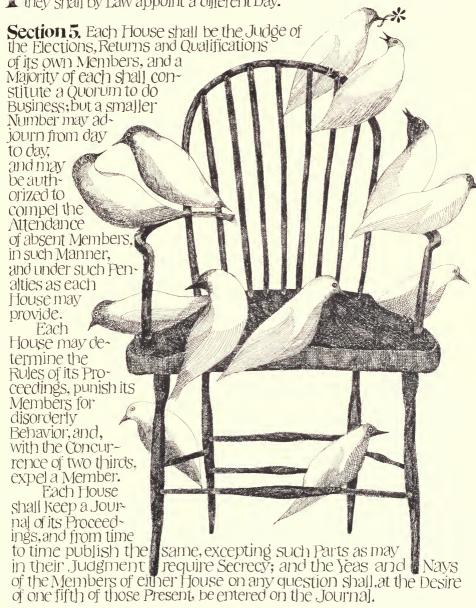


Article I Section 3. (continued) Section 4.



Article I
Section 4.
(continued)
Section 5.

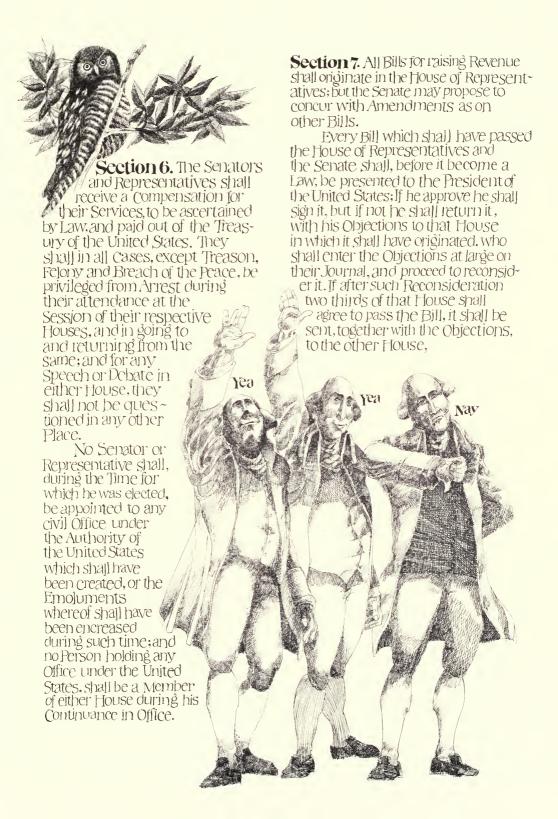
The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.





It says in Catherine Drinker Bowen's book, 'Mirscle at Philadelpia', there were sufficient numbers of doves of peace in the room where the Delegates met so each one had a dove perched on his shoulder as they wrote the Constitution.

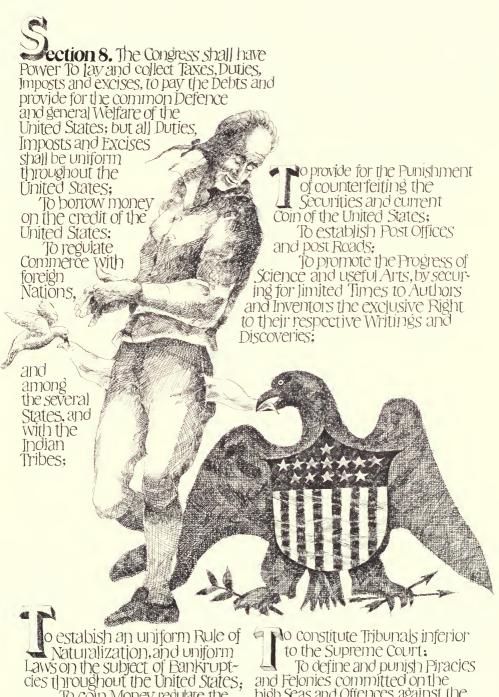
Article I Section 6. Section 7.



Article I section 7. (continued)



Article I Section 8.

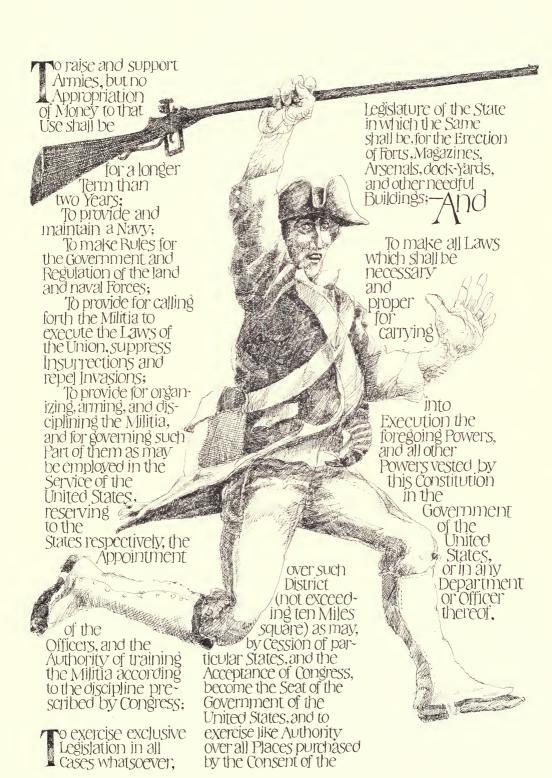


To coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

Article I Sections. (continued)



Article I section 9.

ection 9. The Migration or Importation of Such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration here in before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any

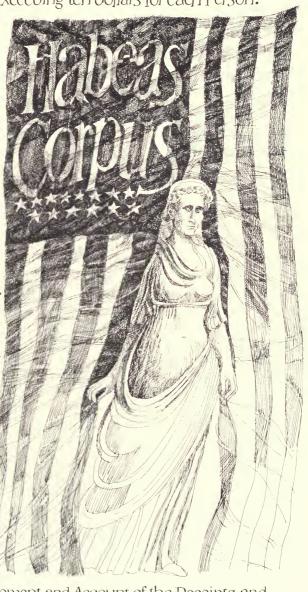
State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by

Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from

time to time.



Article I Section 9. (continued) Section 10. lo Title of Nobility shall be sranted by the United States:
And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Enolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any kind whatever, from any kind, Prince or foreign State.

Section 10.
No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

lo State shall, without
the Consent of the Congress,
lay any outy of Tonnage, keep Troops,
or Ships of War in
time of Peace,
enter into any
Agreement or
Compact with
another State, or
with a foreign
Power, or engage
in War, unless

actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.



\*Ny friend, Charley Feldman, remembers what people say. He remembers exactly Years ago he Istened to a television Interview with Hugo LaFayeue Black. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for 34 Years. When Black was pasked a question on the Consultation, lew impact out of Secretary of the Court of the Consultation of the C

Article II Section 1.



Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with

the

Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall

Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United

States, directed to the President of the

Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows

Each State
shall appoint, in such
Manner as the Legislature thereof may
direct, a Number of
Electors, equal to the
whole Number of
Senators and
Representatives to
which the State may
be entitled in the
Congress: but no

meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all Persons voted for, and of the

Washington is the michitest name on earth-sone since mightest in the cause of eivil libertys still mightest in moral reformation. On that name an eulogy is expected, Jet none attempt.

In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked ceathless splendor leave it on shining.

Abraham Lincoln

Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted.

Article II Section 1. (continued)



Article II
Section I.
(continued)



In case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation or inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Defore he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following oath or Affirmation: ~"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and I will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Article II Section 2.



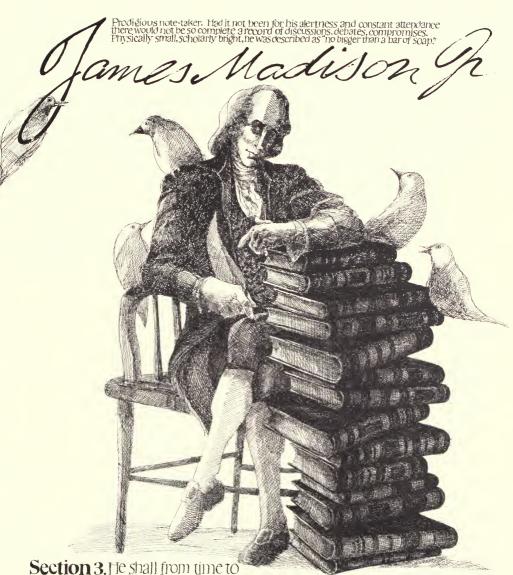
Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases

of Impeachment.

Fie shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Tigaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law Vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate by granting Commissions which shall expire at End of their next Session.

Article II Section 3. Section 4.

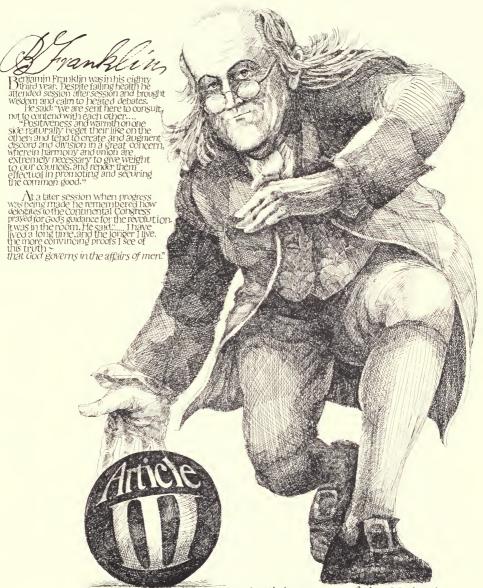


time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

executed, and shall commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III Section 1. Section 2.



Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such interior Courts as the Congress may from time to time orgain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

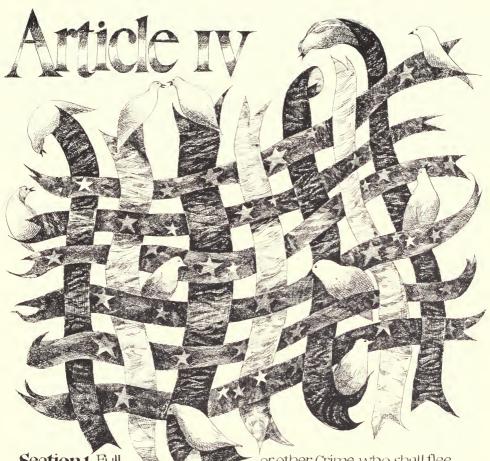
Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Tieaties made, or which shall be made under their Authority:

be made under their Authority: ~

Article III
Section 2.
(continued)
Section 3.



Article IV Section 1. Section 2.



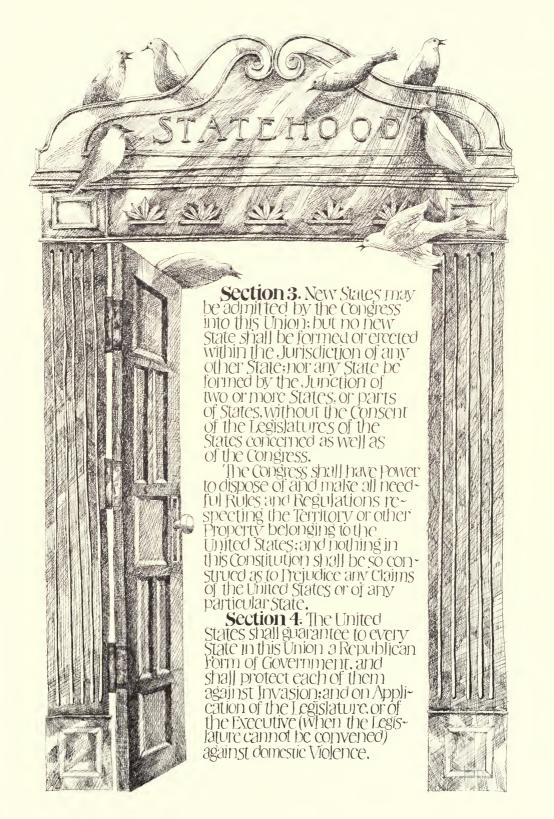
Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

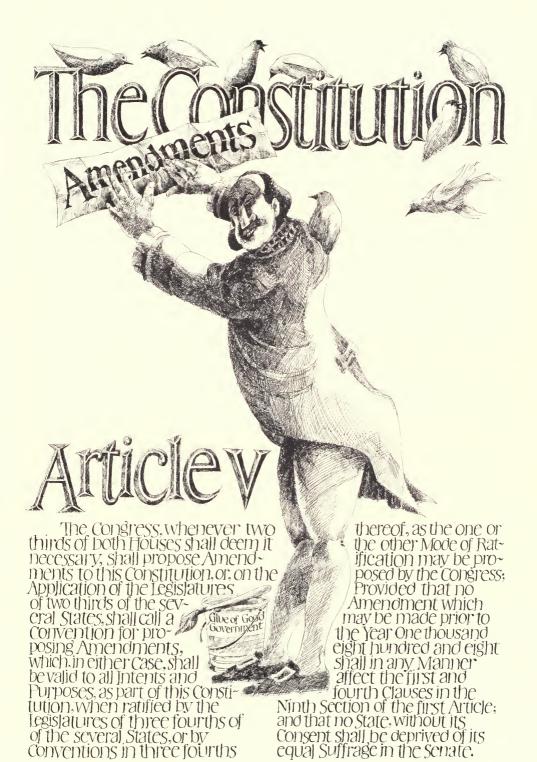
A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

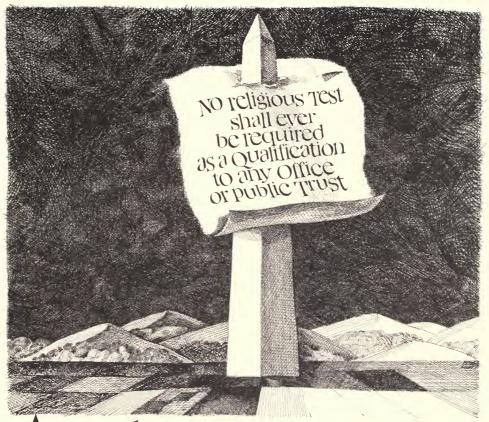
Article IV Section 3. Section 4.



## Article V



equal Suffrage in the Senate.



All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof: and all Treaties made or which shall be made, under the Auth-Ority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land: and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

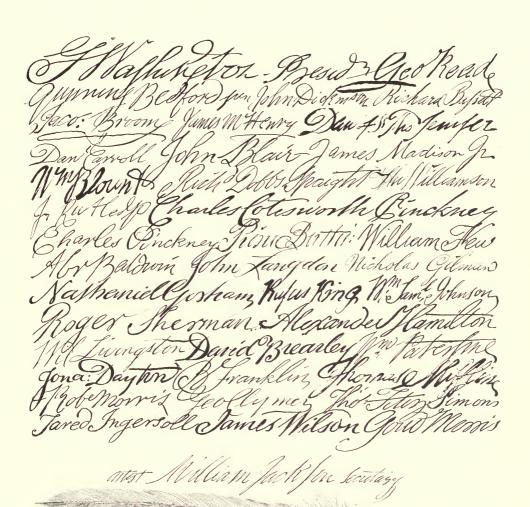
The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legis-latures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States

## Article VII



the Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Signatures of Signers



in Convention by the Unanimous consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In Witness whereof have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Attest William Jackson, Secretary. Go Wishington-Preset, and deputy from Virginia: New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman,
Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufos King, Connecticut: Win Saml. Johnson. New York: Alexander Hamilton. New Jersey: Wil: Livingston.
David Brearley, Win. Patersyon, John-Day ton: Pennsylvania: B Franklin, Ithomas Militin, Robt, Merris, Geo Chynier, Thos Fitz Simons,
Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson. Geov Morris, Delaware: Geo-Read-Gorning Bedford Jun, John Dickingon, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom.
Maryland: James Melienry, Dan of St Thos Jenifer, Dan! Carriol. Virginia: John Blair, James Madson. Jr., North Carolina: J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckley, Charles Pinckley, Pierce Butler. Georgia: William Few. Abr Baldwin.
In Convention Monday, September 17th, 1787
Present The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Remisylvania,
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia.

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

Resolved:



That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators and counting the Votes for President, and, that after he shall be chosen the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention.

Milliam Tackfon

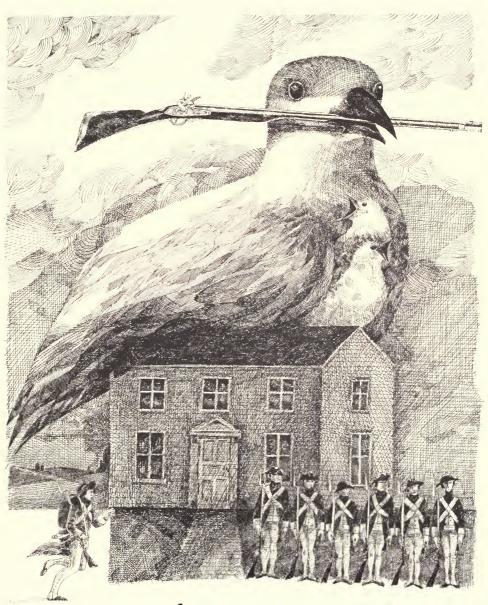
Mather For

Bill of Rights Article I ollowing are Articles in Addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and Ratified by the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution. The first ten Amendments, The Bill of Rights, were added within two Years to guarantee individual liberties which were felt to be missing from the Constitution.



congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Bill of Rights Article II



Article 11

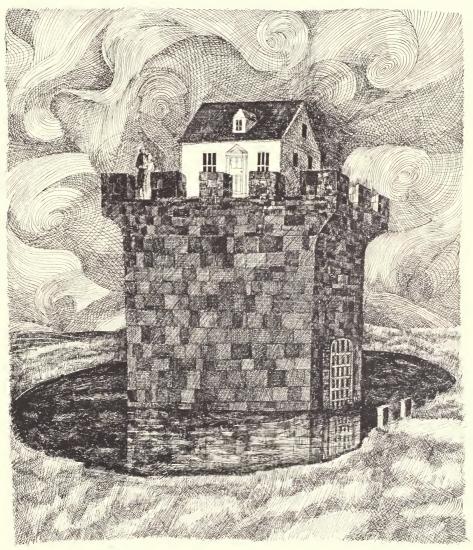
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Bill of Rights Article III ArticeIII

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.



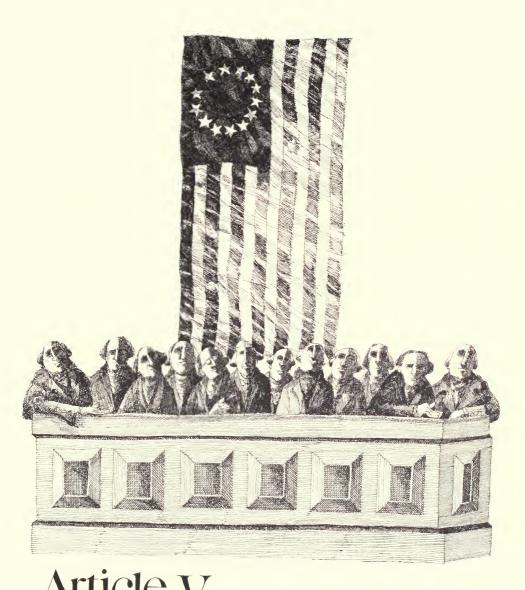
Bill of Rights Article IV



Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

Bill of Rights Article v



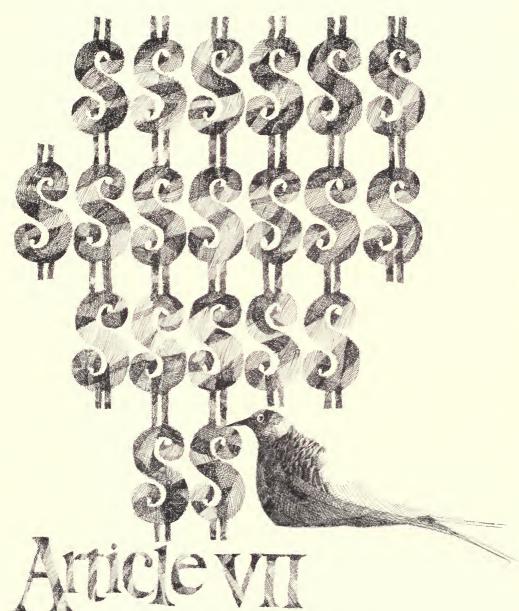
No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Bill of Rights Article VI



shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Bill of Rights Article VII



In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

Bill of Rights Article VIII



Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Bill of Rights Article IX The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.



Bill of Rights Article x

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



#### Amendment xr



The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

### Amendment XII



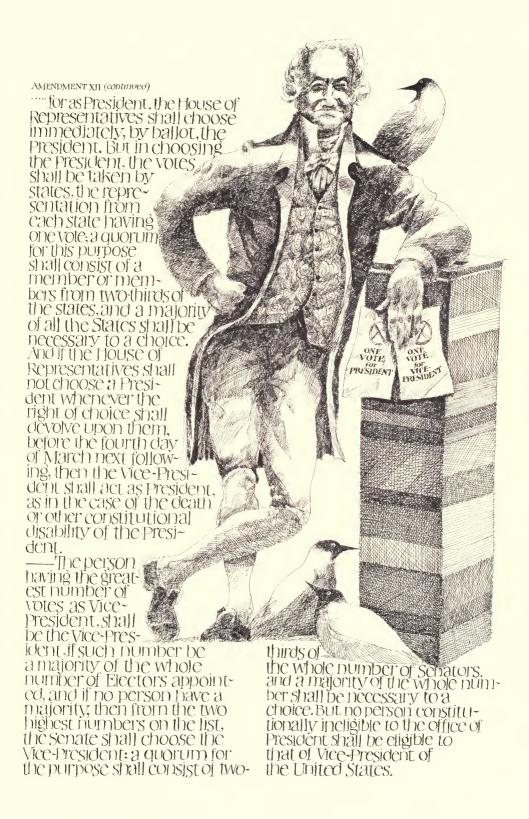
### ANEND ENTENT

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;

The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;

— The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted......

Amendment XII (continued)

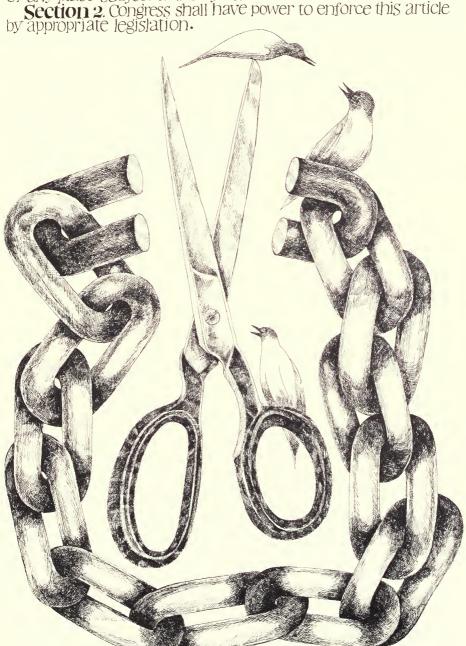


#### Amendment XIII

### Amendment XIII 1865

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



### Amendment XIV

**a-mend/ment** *n.* 1. A change for the better. 2. A correction. 3. A revision or change. 4. A formal statement of such a change.

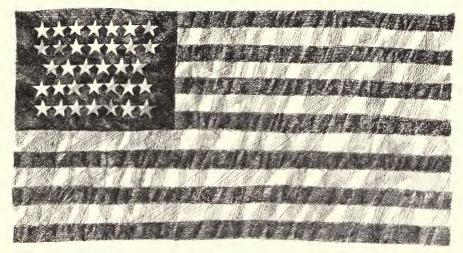
# The Pourteenth:

**Section 1.** All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the iurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall a~ bridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its iurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

section 2. Represent atives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons

Min each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Amendment xiv (continued)



The fifth flag of the Nation. It wears 34 stars, yet there were 37 states in the Nation. The next flag, adopted in 1896 showed 45 stars. These are the States of the Nation in 1868 and the dates of joining: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware... 1787; New Hampshire. Massachusetts. Connecticut, New York. Maryland, Virginia-South Carolina. Georgia... 1788; North Carolina 1789; Rhode Island 1790; Vermont 1791; Kentucky 1792; Tennessee 1796; Obio 1803; Iousiana 1812; Indiana 1816; Mississippi 1817; Illinois 1818; Alabama 1819; Maine 1820; Missouri 1821; Arkanasa 1836; Michigan 1837; Texas, Florida 1845; Jowa 1846; Wisconsin 1848; California 1850; Minnesota 1858; Oregon 1859; Kansas 1861; West Virginia 1863; Nevada 1864; Nebraska 1867.

Fourteenth Amendment (continued)

**section 3.** No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who have previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or Judicial officer of any State. to support the Constitution of the United States. shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove

such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law. including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be gues ~ tioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave: but all such debts. obligations and claims shall be held illegat and VOID.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ULYSSES S. GRANT Eighteenth President, 1869-1877

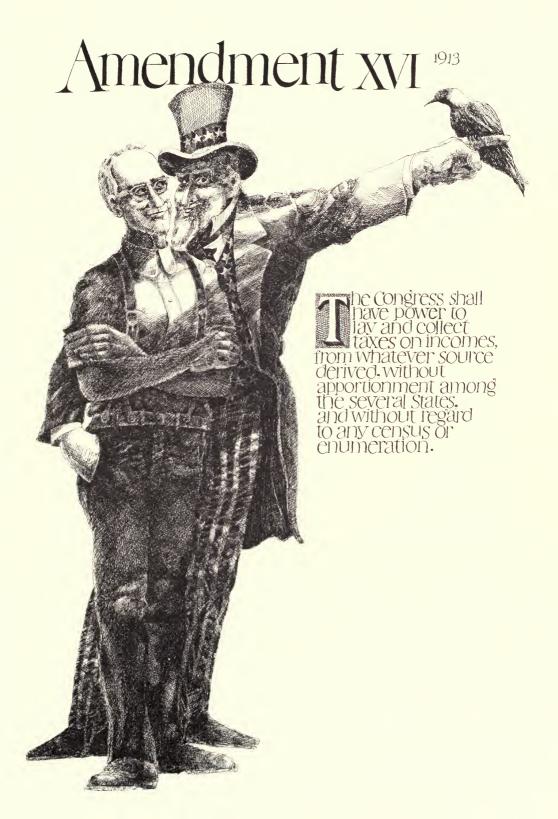
### Amendment XV



## Amendment XV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—
Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

### Amendment XVI



### Amendment XVII

# Amendment XVII 1913



The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies:

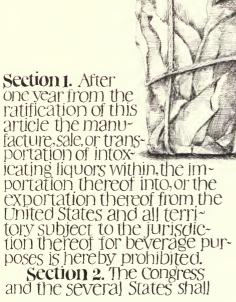
Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it

becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

### Amendment xvIII

mendment xvIII



have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Consti-tution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

#### Amendment XIX

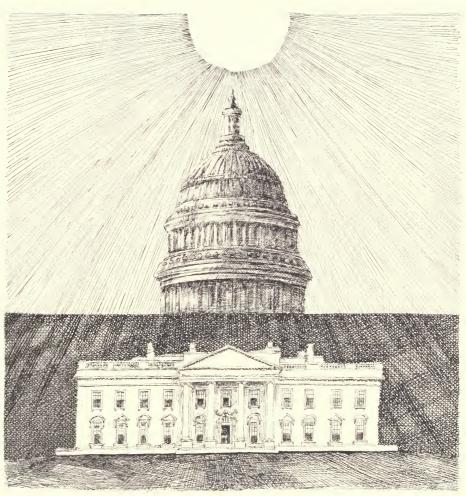




he right of citizens
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account of sex.
Congress shall
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by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XX Section 1. Section 2.



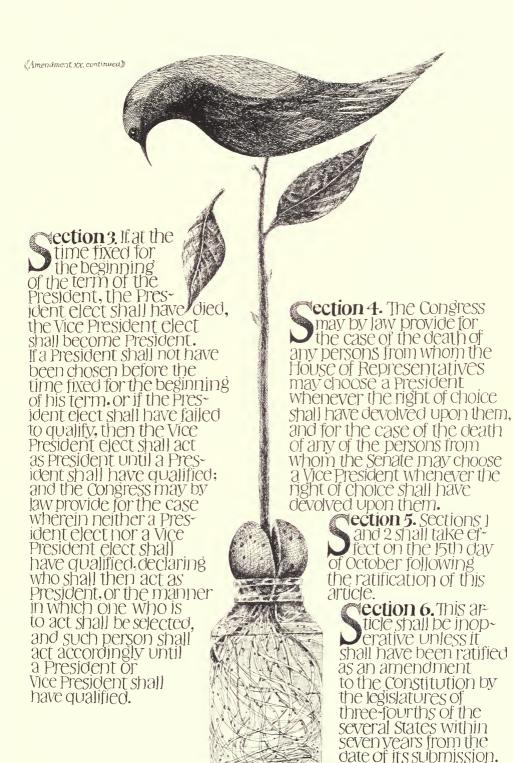
## Amendment XX1933

President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified;

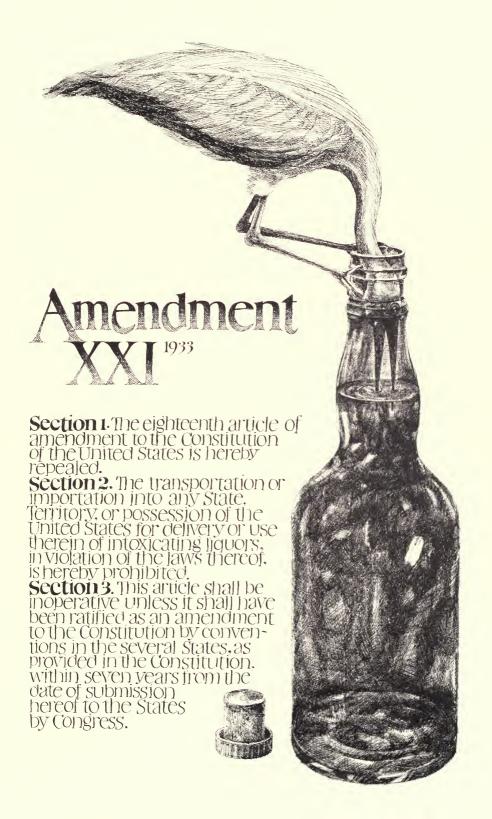
and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Amendment XX Section 3. Section 4. Section 5.

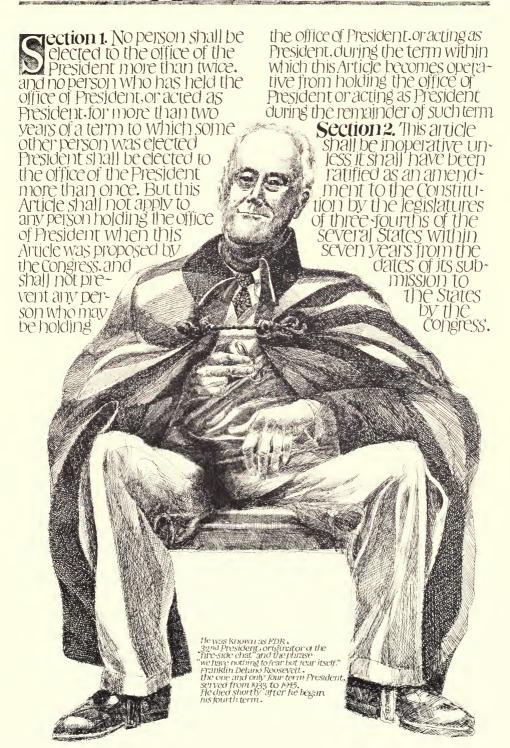


## Amendment XXI



Amendment XXII Section 1. Section 2.

## Amendment XXII<sub>1951</sub>



Amendment XXIII Section 1. Section 2.



Section 1. The District constituting the seat of the Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

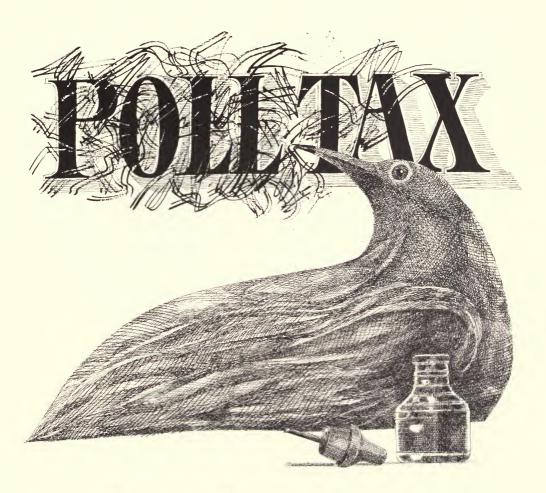
A number of electors of President and vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State;

they shall be in addi ~ tion to those appoint~ ed by the States, but they shall be consid~ el'ed, for the purposes of the election of President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate jegislation.

THE DISTRICT

## Amendment XXIV

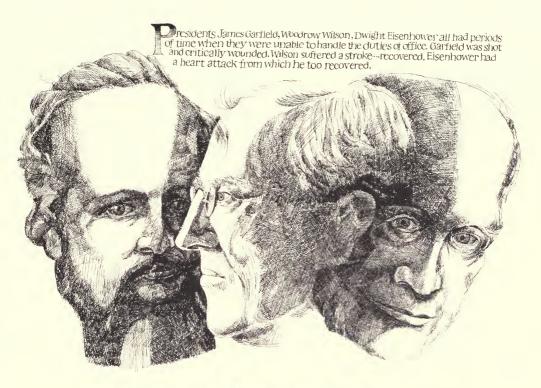


## Amendment XXIV 1964

President. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied orabridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any politax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXV Section 1. Section 2. Section 3. Section 4.



## Amendment xxv 1967

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

cection 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Cection 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speak.

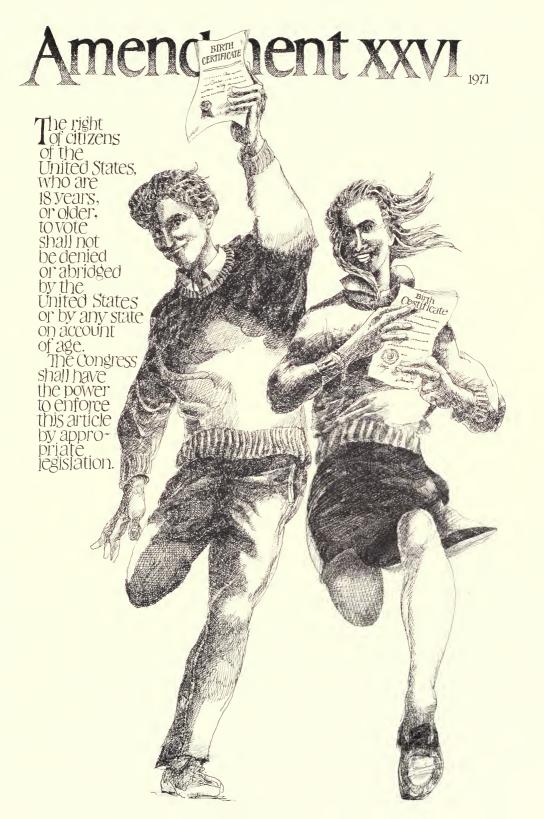
er of the House of Representatives his written declara tion that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the confrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as congress may by Jaw provide, transmit to the

Amendment XXV Section 4. (continued)

hip bone Amendment XXV continued President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and du-ties of his office, the vice President shall im-mediately assume the powers and duties of thigh bone the office as Acting President. hereafter, when the President transmits to the President protempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as congress knee bone may by law provide transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and The speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days shin bone after receipt of the latter written declaration, or if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by twothirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, ankle bone the vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Actfoot bone ing President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his Office. The foot bone is connected to the ankle bone; the ankle bone is connected to the shin bone; the shin bone is connected to knee bone; the knee bone is connected to the thigh bone; and the thigh bone is connected to the hip bone... Now hear the word of the LORD...."

### Amendment XXVI



or many years Sam Fink has devoted himself to the study of the Constitution and those who created it. His first book - The FIFTY SIX WHO SIGNED - Contained brief portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence along with a drawing of each man and a reproduction of his signature. Sam Fink studied at the National Academy and the Art Students League. For two decades he worked at the advertising agency of Young & Rubicam and then taught at Pratt Institute.



initial discharge and which the series because the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No recommendative who shall not any state of the s Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislate Expiration of the Second Sear, of the second Class at the Expiration of the Second Sear, of the second Class at the Expiration of the Legislature, which shall then fill Such Vaccincies. No Person shall be set of the Expiration of the Legislature, which shall then fill Such Vaccincies. The Senate shall chosen who shall be considered but shall have no vitte, united States is fred the Cherichte Shall protect, and a present shall be convicted but shall have no vitte, united States is fred the Cherichte Shall protect, and protection shall be convicted by the Senate shall chose the Cherichter of the Senate shall chose the Cherichter of the Senate shall chose the Senate shall represent the Senate shall represen is in which instant and which it main memory and a surral of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the Precident within ten Days (Survey) and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the Precident within ten Days (Survey) and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be a Long-ling, in this barmon's at the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be a Long-ling, in this barmon's at the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. one regions to the for and against the Bill shall be entered or the Adjournment product to the acceptance of Adjournment products and acceptance of Adjournment of the first shall have been supported by the state and the second of the second es pricrages of the Market of Officer thereof. Section 9. The Migration of head of the Market of the Market of Habeas Corpus disal not be suspended, unit of Laboas Corpus disal not be suspended, unit of Laboas Corpus disal not be suspended. regaining walf Place.

The property of the United States, or in any Department or United Thereon, Section 9. The Migration or Important 1977 of the United States, or in any Department of the States of the United States, or in any Department of the States of the United States, or in any States of the United States, or in any States of the United States, or in any States of the United States, or in the Private of the United States, or in the Un AMENDMENT XII [1804] The Electors and certify, and transmit scaled to the

if the President from office or of his death or resignation, inside President shall have later at the Honge of Representatives his written declaration but he is unable to discharge the Honge of Representatives have written declaration but by the provide, transport for the when the President Character as state principle by a suppose the feature are Represented the register of which the state of the state of the state of the state of the state are the principle of the President and the state of the uniting by two-duting the state of the President age of checking the state of State of the President age of checking the state of th populpriate against the AMENDARINE XXV Section 1. In case of the removal of the section 3. We need to be removal to the section 3. We need to be removed to the section 3. We need to be removed to the section 3. We need to be removed to the section 3. We need to be removed to the section 3. We need to be removed to be removed to the section 3. We need to be removed to be removed to the section 3. We need to be removed to be removed to the section 3. We need to be removed to be removed to the section 3. We need to be seen a section 3. We

sings of Liberty to ourselves and our isstently, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

was shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the Popile of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have been seven from the Electors in each State shall have chosen. Agriculture shall be chosen. Agriculture shall be chosen.

nined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including these bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

ey shall by Law dreet. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such as North Carolina five; South Carolina five; and Georgia three.

The Number of Representative and until such asset their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole flower of Impeachment.

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section 2. The Congress shall have the power menforce this article by appropriate legislation.



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of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.



